## INDIANA LEGISLATURE,

[Omissions and curtailments of this report for want of space in these columns will appear in an appendix to Volume XXIII of the Brevier Legislative Reports.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1885,

PAY OF LABORERS. The SPEAKER: I will call up Senate bill No. 50. This bill was passed yesterday, but afterward I discovered it had been read but twice. It will now be put upon its pas-

The bill [8, 50] to provide for the security and payment of laboring men by corporations, etc., was then passed by yeas 75, nays 0. BAILWAY FARES.

Mr. COPEGAND'S bill [H. R. 415] to regulate railway fares for passengers at three cents per mile was read the third time and passed by yeas 74, nays 3,

The SPEAKER: I vote for the bill but I doubt its constitutionality. It requires railways to carry certain passengers free. I doubt if that can be enforced. However, I

Mr. PATTEN: This bill provides that it the railways overcharge, the passenger shall have so much damage; while, as a fact the make a violation of the law a misdemeanor instead of a civil suit; for the reason that the bill says that "any employe" who violates it. A great many employes are finan-c'ally worthless. Why not make it a criminal offense.

Mr. PRUITT, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported back without recommendations Mr. Overman's 11 [H. R. 427] concerning taxation. It was read the second time and ordered engrossed.

GERMAN AND COLOR IN THE SCHOOLS. Mr. PASSAGE'S bill [H. R. 159] concerning the teaching of certain branches in the common schools, prohibiting the teaching of German, and prescribing who shall attend, was read a third time.

Mr. HARRELL: This bill says that the schools shall be open to all of every color, and yet it strikes agains the colored race. I

oppose it on both grounds.

Mr. BEST: There are places in this State
where the colored and white children attend the same school and sit in the same seats. I never heard of either being contaminated by it. I am in favor of both colors attending the same school. Anything else is a distinction without a difference. Keeping the schools separate is to have poorer schools for colored children. We passed the Civil Rights bill the other day. Let us see if that is meaningless. The time is coming when we will be broad ruinded enough and liberal enough to wipe out these color lines. If you make the colored man a competent voter you must commence with the children of the colored people. It is a fact that a dis-tinction is made in the schools against the colored children. The colored men should have their rights under the law.

Mr. FRENCH: No country on earth has so advanced a race as this country has in the colored race. You are always talking about the difference concerning the dealings with the whites and the colored. If there be any it is as much a discrimination against the the white as against the colored. The colored race has every advantage. In our county they have just as good an opportunity as the white. They have the r superintendent. I have never heard a complaint from them in my town of Mt. Vernon. In New Harmony they attend the school together—these two races. But let that feature in the bill go. Here is in this bill a stab at the Germans. In a great many districts is a strong German population where the German languege is taught. This bill prohibits the teaching of German, save in the graded schools. Not one in a hundred in these

schools ever reach a graded school. Mr. SMITH of Tippecanoe: The first clause of the 8th article of the constitution has the same meaning of this bill. I am just a broad enough American to want taught in our schools the English language -neither the French, the German, or any other. I tee no reason why we should teach the German language and neglect the Dane and the Norwegian. I have it from a County Superintendent that in five townships in this State the English language was not taught at all. Every township may have graded schools. When a man pleads here for the teaching of his mother tongue, some contemptible reason or fling is brought hear against it. I will not be placed at a disadvantage here. I am thoroughly American, but I mean by American every one who is here for a home. An adopted citizen is as

much American as any one. Mr. BROWNING: I do not see in looking over this that any change is made but in one particular. The law siready says that the colored people shall have all the freedom of the schools they want. Here is the law. [Reads.] It merely affects German teaching. If the time comes to discriminate against either the colored race or Germans, I shall discriminate against the Germans, but there is no need of any discrimination against either, and as I am opposed to it, I shall oppose this bill, which proposes to discriminate against the Germans.

Mr. PATTEN: You say that this law discriminates against German children entering public schools. Isn't it a fact that it dces not affect their going to the schools, but merely prohibits the teaching of the Ger-

Mr. BROWNING: I say that it discriminates against the Germans by prohibiting the teaching of branches they desire to learn. The bill is an indirect attact at the Germans. r. GOODING: I move to recommit the bill to the Committee on Education with instructions to strike out the word "graded" wherever it occurs and insert in lieu the word "common." This amendment would put the bill where we could all vote for it.

Mr. REEVES said that such amendment would put the bill in the same shape as the present law. He moved that the motion to recommit lie on the table.

The motion to lay the motion to recommit on the table was tabled by yeas 42, nays 38. Mr. HOBAN, explaining his vote, said that he was in fovor of the teaching of the Eng-lish language only in the public schools. He did not oppose the attendance of colored children in the schoole. I vote "aye."

Mr. PASSAGE: All gentlemen who speak so much about discrimination sgainst the Germans use it as a shield to vote against the colored men. 1 vote "aye."

Mr. PATTEN: In 1877 I was trustee of the schools at my home. We had a Demochildren, because they are now in the public

inoperative: because colored children are tee have both reported favorably upon it.

not admitted as they should be. I vote The bill passed—yeas 78, nays 5.

Mr. TWINEHAM: While I think that the coupling of these two sections is unfortunate, as to its constitutionality; still I will give the yet I favor it. I think it better that German bill the benefit of the doubt. I vote "sye." on a term of lectures is made a qualification now for a physician. Under this bill the attendance and permanent cure of catarrh in even its on a term of lectures is made a qualification. Made only by C. J. Hood should not be taught in the common schools,

because in German districts it will make them clannish and neglect the English lan

guage. I vote "no."

The bill failed to pass—yeas 32, nays 49.

Pending the roll call— Mr. PASSAGE (author of this bill) said:
The bill does not curtail the rights of the
Germans. It gives equal rights to all.
Mr. BRCWNING, explaining his vote,
said: Believing this bill makes an unjust
discrimination against the German popula-

tion, I vote "no." Mr. DEEM, when his name was called, said: For the reason that it will destroy the employment of a large number of colored teachers, I vote "no."

Mr. GOODING: I have made the best effort I could to get this bill in a good shape. I have no desire to do aught to interfere with the Germans. They should have all the rights and immunities of the country. The oill says "graded" schools and I preferred it should say "common" schools. This bill denies no right of the Germans, but merely allows the teaching of the German language in the schools. For the hope that the Senate will amend the bill, and if not, with the hope

that it is a good bill, I vote "aye."

Mr. HOWELL: If the bill becomes a law. it will open different constructions of the statutes and cause litigation, and for that

Mr. KELLISON: For the reason that I believe this will be of no good either to the German or colored race; for the rerson that I believe that for the well-being of the colored money obtained for damages, must be put and white races they should be sometimes according to the damage. The bill ought to separated; for the reason that there is no discrimination or no separation unless there be a strong race prejudice, which is some-times the case; and for the reason that I believe it batter to let this color line die out than to legislate it out, I vote "no."

Mr. KRUGER: We ask for no protection. We merely ask that the law be let alone. understand that this law has been drafted by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. I am sorry to learn this. In my city, which is largely of a German population, the Germans pay taxes to educate the English children in the English language, and pay besides to have their children educated in German in private schools. They do not want that interfered with. As to the colored race, they go to our public schools as

Mr. LOYD, in explaining his vote, said: I do not believe that colored children are discriminated against. In my county they are not. And in my county the Germans, largely in the majority, pay their exes, and wish the law let alone. I vote "no."

Mr. MOODY: If this bill passes it will provide that if German is taught it must be in a graded school. If in a common school, the twenty-five necessary under the present law to have German taught, could not procure it under this bill. I vote "no." Mr. MURPHY, when his name was called.

said: Because the Germans are discriminated against in it, and because the colored people have all our school privileges now, I vote "no."

Mr. McHENRY explained his vote: This State contains a large number of Germans. I pride in theirs, and some attention should be paid to that. The colored people want no change in the present law. In deference to my constituency I vote "no."
Mr. McMICHAEL, when his name was

called, said: For the reason that no further rights will be given the colored race by this bill, and for the reason that it will apridge the rights of Germans, I vote "no." Mr. OVERMAN, in explanation of his

vote, said; Making this distinction in favor of the Germans is making a distinction against all other nationalities not represented here-Italians, Danes, Norwegians, etc., and as I am opposed to such discrimination I vote "aye."

Mr. PASSAGE: Believing this bill does not discriminate against the Germans, and believing that it will put colored children on an equality. I vote "aye."

Mr. PENDLETON: I am in favor at all times of the elevation of every race. I hope that the final action on this bill will leave it so that it can be amended. As it is I shall have to vote against it.

Mr. ROBINSON, when his name was called, said: Believing in the broadest liberty and educational equality, I vote "aye." Mr. SMITH, of Tippecanoe: Because this bill detracts nothing from any right of any person, race or color now enjoyed by any race in the land; because it does not affect any graded school; because this law will place all the citizens of this State on an absolute equality in the free schools, and because this bill will harmonize the school system of the State, I vote "aye."

Mr. STALEY, explaining, said: Because the Germans do not wish the teaching of the German language in the common schools, but wish to be Americanized, I vote "ave." Mr. TOWNSEND, in explanation of his vote, said: Gentlemen on this floor have argued that the colored children have equal school privileges with the white race. This supposed fear of discrimination against the | is a steal. The charge of \$1 per loot assures German children is a subterfuge to hide bebind. I believe that if this bill becomes a law it will enable the colored children to enjoy what the law has undertaken to afford them. Because I do not believe that it discriminates against the Germans, and pocause I do believe that it will be of benefit 13

the colored children, I vote "aye." Mr. GORDON, asking that his, name be again called, said: I believe that what is proposed here will come about in the course of events and better than what the law

could accomplish; so I vote "no." The vote was then announced as above.

So the bill was rejected. LIMITING TAXATION. The bill [3. 11] to limit the amount of taxes that may be levied by the Board of County Commissioners in counties containtaining a voting population of over 25,000,

was read the third time. made debts against the county. This bill will limit taxation to 33 per cent. after this year. This year the taxation is allowed to be put at 43 per cent.

The bill passed by yeas 66, nays 9.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

MARKET HOUSE AND CITY HALL. Mr. SCHMIDT'S bill [H. R. 812] to authorize the city of Indianapolis to build a mar-ket house and other public buildings was called up, having been before defeated for

want of a constitutional majority. Mr. PENDLETON: I have a petition of 6,000 people asking for the buildings. A legal opinion says that the city may go ahead cratic school board, and we put the colored children in the public schools. So all of us do not use this German discrimination to hide behind as a shield. The law as it now stands does not discriminate against colored hall for the capital city of the State. Had we of the structure will furnish a magnificent hall for the capital city of the State. Had we this hall lest year we might have had one or read the third time. schools. This bill, as a fact, makes no dis-crimination. I believe in the right of all This law is asked on the ground that the children of every nationality to go to schools. opinions as to the correctness of donating the This amendment ought to be tabled, and I ground for this purpose may be harmonized.

The Committee on the Affairs of the city of Indianapolis and the Judiciary Commit-

The bill passed—yeas 78, nays 5.

Mr. GOODING explaining his vote said: I am in favor of the bill, but have some doubts

said that as the authorities had a disposition to build the hall be did not see that it would be proper to antagonize them, and therefore he would vote "aye."
So the bill passed as voted above.

TENTH, TWELFTH AND FORTY-BEVENTH JUDICIA:

CIRCUITS. Mr. William's bill [H. R. 402] to define the Tenth, Twelfth and Forty-seventh Judicial Circuits was called up sgain, having been before defeated for want of a constitutional

majority. and passed—yeas, 69; nays, 17. Mr. OVERMAN, explaining his vote, said as that the citizens of the counties affected were willing for the change, he would vote

EAVINGS ASSOCIATIONS. Mr. Schley's bill [H. R. 152] concerning

Building and Savings Associations-freeing them from taxation-was read the third time and failed-yeas, 50; nay, 30-for want of a constitutional majority of 51 votes. Pending the bill-Mr. ENGLE, in explaining his vote, said;

invest largely in one or in many of them, and thus escape the payment of quite a large

Mr. PATTEN (interposing): He can't hold but \$1,000 in one, and must be a por-

Mr. LOYD: Even \$1,000 is too much to escape taxation on, and I yote "no." Mr. JAMESON, when his name was called said: For the reason that this bill does not release any one from taxation, but on the contrary releases from double taxation, really, I vote "aye."

Mr. PATTEN: If the members understood this matter, they would not impose a hardship on the stockholders of these associstions. They are trying to protect poor men who are trying to build homes. If a cense three kinds of doctors—she who makes man borrows money of them he doss it on affidavit that he is a graduate of a respectareal estate. He pays taxes on his property and the association has to pay taxes on the mortgage, thus making a double taxation. Therefore I vote "aye."

M. SMITH, of Tippecanoe: For the rea-

son that this system is an encouragement for homes, and that I may not impose a burden upon the men struggling for a home and to release double taxation, I vote "aye." Mr. STALEY, when his name was called.

said: If I were to vote against this bill I could not look a laboring man in the face. For the resson that double taxes are paid on Mr. GOLDEN: It is true that this does exempt from tax ation the laboring man, but is it right to exempt any man from legal taxes? It is a discrimination against one taxpayer and in favor of another. I vote

Mr. HOWELL, in explanation of his vote, said: I do not favor exempting shareholders in this kind of an association any more than I would exempt from taxation shareholders in any other corporation; therefore I vote

Mr. KELLISON: For the reason that I do not believe there is double taxation exshare in the pride of teaching our mother | acted; for the reason that these associations tongue here. But so have the Germans a | are not savings banks and property in them can not be listed as money in savings banks. I vote "no."

Mr. MAUK, when his name was called, said: After careful examination of the bil and the law I am constrained to vote "no." Mr. McMICHAEL, in explaining his vote, said: If a man puts a mortgage on his farm he pays taxes on the farm; and the one holding the mortgage pays taxes on that. This bill proposes a parallel case, and I would as soon vote to exempt the farmer as the sharebolder. I vote "no."

The vote was then announced as above. So the bill was defeated.

VACATING COUNTY OFFICES. Mr. RIVERS' bill [H. R. 528] con cerning the abandonment of county offices, and providing for declaring them vacant, was read the second time and ordered engrossed.

Mr. JAMESON S bill [H. R. 368] making it a felony for any banker to receive depos its when insolvent, and providing punishment, was read the third time and passed by yeas 70, nays 8.

D. R. MUNSON'S CLAIM. The bill [S. 177] to pay David R. Munson for work done by him for the State was read

Mr. PENDLETON: This bill is for work done on the Asylum for the Insane. It was before the Legislature two years ago, allowed and put in the specific appropriation bill. It originated this year in the Senate and easily passed that body. Too much time has been wasted already in these claims against the State; the way they are treated is bringing Indiana into dicrepute. It will come about that State contractors will put their bids higher in fear that they can not secure their

money without tedious delay. Mr. BROWNING: I think this a lightening-rod claim. The fact that the bili is of several years standing convinces me that it me that it is a big steal.

Mr. LOYD: This bill came to us after baving been passed upon by a cool and daliberate body. The Senate, I am informed, gave the bill a careful investigation.

Mr. MOODY: I asked Mr. Browning if he ever heard of a man putting a lightning rod on a smoke stack for less than eighty cents per foot. He replied that he never heard of putting rods on smoke stacks. That is what I thought. He was talking of something b knew nothing of. This rod was put on the smoke stack. It was important under the eyes of the State officers, and if there was no order to put it up, why did they permit it The State has no right to use a man's property for eight years and then refuse to pe

for it. Mr. GOODING: I move to recommit this bill to the Committee on Ways and Means, with instructions to report to the House on Mr. PENDLETON: We want relief for the | Monday. So far as I can learn this claim is people of Marion County. There was what a just one. We can not refuse to pay an was thought a limit to taxation here, but honest debt; we can refuse to make new subsequent laws were so construed that the | debts. To recommit this bill will enlighten County Commissioners thought the statute | those who are in the dark. As for myself I of limitation had been repealed, and they am certain it is just. As it now is some men will refuse to vote for the bill on suspicion.

It can do no harm to recommit it. Mr. WILLIAMS moved to amend that the committee be empowered to send for persons and papers.

The amendment to the motion was agreed Mr. GORDON moved to amend that it be referred to the Committee on Public Ex-

penditures. This amendment was laid on the table. The motion (Mr. Gooding's) to recommit to the Ways and Means Committee was

agreed to. MECHANICS' LEIN. Mr. Kellison's bill [H. R. 314] relative to mechanics' leins was read the second time

and ordered engrossed,

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. Mr. McHENRY: The State of Indiana has been made a central point to which have gathered all the refuse physicians and quacks from everywhere. It needs and de- Is a very prevalent and exceedingly dis-

demands at once some kind of legislation. It is too late in the nineteenth century to talk about good physicians going from one place to another without a gradu-ation certificate. There is no pre-Mr. JAMESON, when his name was called, | tion, and this is better than nothing. This | & Co., Lowell, Mass.

bill should be passed to elevate the profes-

Mr. MAUK: This bill gives some protection to the quack doctors: that is all there is to it. Some member of a medical college junior class who may have daliled around and then practiced three years in some out of the way place, comes up to the requirements of the case.

Mr. LOYD: As Democrats we are opposed to any scheme that comes under class legislation. If this bill becomes a law a great many worthy, practicing physicians in the State would be thrown out, because they have not attended some high-toned medical college. This bill is the outgrowth of a bitter contest between two medical colleges. We can't afford to take up this

fight. Physicians of my county say that the bill should not pass.

Mr. ADAMS: I have been besieged by physicians of my county regarding this bill. I believe this matter will in time regulate itself. If my neighbor has a physician who has not graduated I see no reason why I It occurs to me that this bill would be a bad should take such a physician away from law. If it passes it will release these asiocia- him. If a man has practiced for ten years tions from taxation, and a rich person might | he may continue withou molestation-gradnation or no graduation; if a man has been quacking for ten years he may under this bill continue to quack. A physician may as well practice without a license as a law-yer may. There are many pettifoggers in the legal profession, and I do not care to have lawyers who have no certificate of graduation licensed. All men who graduate as physicians are not competent, and all physicians who have not graduated are in-competent. No man not a doctor is favor-

> Mr. FRANKLIN thought the bill should not pass, as the people did not want it.
>
> Mr. KELLISEN: The people do not want this bill as it is. It is born of a wrangle among physicians. This bill proposes to li-cense three kinds of doctors—one who makes ble medical college. Who is to decide this? Why, the man who makes the affidavit; and the Clerk is compelled to accept it. The man who would practice on the diploma of a bogus college would commit perjury. There are but three classes of persons in Indians who are compelled to procure a license as to respectability and the like. They are the school-teacher, the saloon-keeper and the lawyer. To license a quack-and a quack to get a license—would be to put him on a level with reputable physicians. Another class of physicians under this bill is the man who has practiced ten years. Yet some are never competent, in spite of experience. This bill will cut off the traveling specialists, some of whom have the finest educations. \$I believe the people are capable of deciding who they shall emplo

Mr. PASSAGE demanded the previous The House seconded the demand, and under its operations the bill was defeated by yeas 36, nays 43,

Mr. BARNEY, explaining his vote, said: For the reason that my constituents demand it I vote "aye." Mr. BEST, when his name was called, said: As there seems to be a demand for it

Pending the rell call-

I vote "aye." Mr. BOYD, in explanation, said: As the physicians, like the Representatives, disagree upon this bill, I vote "no." Mr. BROWNING, when his name was

called, said: I believe in protection to the people, but I am told that this is no protection to the people, so I vote "no." Mr. COPELAND, in explanation of his vote, said: Believing the bill incomplete I

Mr. DEEM: Believing that the true physician can not be manufactured to order by one-horse medical colleges; believing that it is nobody's business where or how a man gets his knowledge and skill as a practioner, and believing further that this bill is in the interest of college dudes as against old and experienced members of the medical profession, I vote "no."

Mr. GORRISON: Because I do not believe the people of Indiana ask legislation on this subject, I vote "no." Mr. HELMS: Being opposed to class

legislation, and knowing that men have the choice in the employment of physic.ans, I vote "no."

Mr. HOBAN, when his name was called, said: I find that the physicians disagree on this point, but I believe in protection to the physicians. I vote "aye."
Mr. KRUEGER: As I stand in with the

tombstone man, and as I have a brother sexton of a graveyard, and being anxious to help them, I will, if not ruled out on the ground of having an interest in the case, Mr. OSBORN, when his name was called,

said: From the fact that I think this an unjust discrimination against certain worthy persons. I vote "no." Mr. OVERMAN: Not as to my personal

views, but following the wishes of ninetynine out of 100 of my constituents, I vote Mr. STALEY: Other States have medical laws, and as I do not wish Indiana to be the

great dumping ground for quacks I vote The vote was then announced as above. So the bill was defeated.

The House adjourned.

A Voice From Italy. Rev. W. C. Van Meter, Superintendent of the Italian Bible and Sunday-School Mission, at Rome, Italy, writes under date September 1, 1884: "The Italians call Pond's Extract "Aqua di Dio," Water of God. We use it for every ache and pain; it is indispensable in our medical department. I knew it was good before, but now I can not find words to express my praise of its excellence." Invaluable for cuts, burns, bruises, catarrb,

Real Estate Transfers. The following deeds were recorded Wednesday. March 11, as reported by Steeg & Bernhamer, abstract compilers, 12 and 15 Thorpe Block.

Telephone, 1,048: James R. Esst and wife to Bridget Dou-gan, warranty deed to lot 18 in Vajen's subdivision of block 11 in the Holmes west end addition to the town of

Haughville .... Franklin 8. Hereth and wife to Ann J. Miller and husband, warranty deed to lot 44 in Wiley and Martin's subdivision of outlots 10, 31 and 184 in the Frey, warranty deed to part of lot 17 in

Samuel Merrill's subdivision of the east half of outlot 104 in the city of Indian-Henry Day, guardian, to Wenzel Kants-ky, guardian's deed to part of the west half of the northwest quarter of section 13, township 15, north of range 3 east, 500 00 containing 1,28-100 acres......

Alfred L. Smith and wife to Mary Coop-er, warranty deed to lot 12 in McCarty's first west side addition to the city of 200 0 Indianapolis...... August C. Volrath to Mary A. Moran and husband, warranty deed to lot 87 in Hervey Bates' subdivision of part of

outlot 90 in the city of Indianapolis ..... 1,200 00 Conveyances, 6: consideration...... \$ 7,100 00

Catarrh agreeable disease, liable, if neglected, to develop into serious consumption. Being a constitutional disesse, it requires a constitu tional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, acting through the blood, reaches ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

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## What's a Miracle

use of knowledge and common-sense. Many persons suffering from

RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA hesitate about taking a remedy fearing it will not help them, and they doubt whether it really did do as much for others as is claimed. This is not the way Mr. C. R. Bruner of

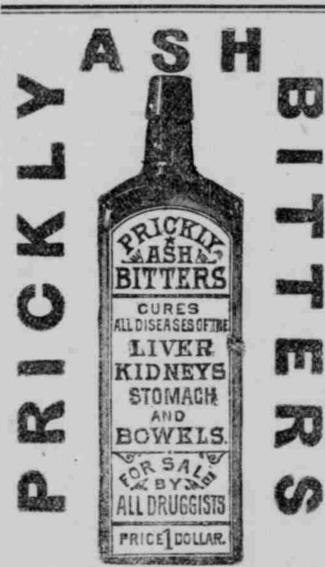
Urbana, Ohio, did. He writes: "ATHLOPHOROS is the best I ever tried. I was down in bed so bad that I had to be turned on a sheet, and so I got a bottle of ATHLOPHOROS and began taking it at 90 clock, and I was suffering everything a man could suffer. I took four doses of it, and I got out of bed myself and ate my supper, and the next morning I walked out to breakfast without canes,

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sure cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and it will cure

just as easily and certainly, as it has thousands If you cannot get ATHLOPHOROS of your drug-gist, we will send it express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something

else, but order at once from us, as directed. ATHLOPHOROS CO. 112 WALL ST. NEW YORK



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retarded growth or shrinkage overcome by a new method as unfalling as physical laws can be, Gives robust and as unfalling as physical laws can be, Gives robust and hardy vigor and admirable physique by building up the wasted tissues and concentrating nourishment to weakest portions. Fall alrength, development, and functions given to everyorgan of the body. Effects shown within a day. No brief stimulant; permanent, pleasant, simple. Medical, mechanical and anatomical science combined. "We believe this mode of treatment the mest successful known to the medical profession."—Cla. Commercial Genetic. "We add our endorsement."—English Mer. Review. Above quackery or misrepresentation."—N. F. Heure and Home. "Refer us to emisment physicians; all may eater y themselves without to emission to the physicians; all may satisfy themselves without cost."—N. Y. Disputes. "An institution of reasonanti with an overwhelming array of geomes cortificates."—New Orleans States. Write for our "Teerita for Non-Cody," giving explanation references and proof. Easied, scaled in plain expenses. Address.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

### Notice to Contractors.

OFFICE OF CITY CIVIL ENGINEER, INDIANAPOLES, March 5, 1885. Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Common Council of he city of Indianspolis on Monday evening, March 16, 1885. as follows, to-wit:

No. 12.-(8, O. 98, 1884.) For grading and graveling hanna street and sidewarks, from Market street to Washington street.
That Hanna street and sidewalks, from Market That Hanna street and sidewalks, from Market street to Washington street, be graded according to stakes set by the City Civil Engineer, on the following grade, to wit: Beginning at station 5 plus 25 feet, the south line of Market Areot, and running to station 8 plus 61 feet, thei north line of Washington street, on an ascending grade of 2.80 feet per hundred feet, and the roadway graveled with the best quality of raked river or Fall Creek gravel to a width of twenty five (25) pet, and to a depth of fifteen (15) inches in the center, sloping to five (5) inches at the sides; and the sidewalks graveled with good river or creek gravel to a graveled with good river or creek gravel to a width of seven feet and ten inches, and to a depth, of cight (8) inches.
All work to be done to the entire satisfaction of the City Civil Engineer.
No. 13.—(S. O. 99, 1884.) For grading and graveling Hanna street and sidewalks from Onio

street to Market street. That Hanna street and sidewalks, from Okio street to Market street, be graded according to stakes set by the City Civil Engineer, on the following set by the City Civil Engineer, on the following grade, to-wit: Beginning at station zero, the south line of Ohio street, and running to station 1, on an ascending grade of .50 of a foot per hundred feet, thence to station 4 plus 73 fee, the north line of Market street, on a descending grade of 2.10 feet per hundred feet, and the roadway graveled to a width of twenty-five (25) feet, with the best quality of raked River or Fall Creek gravel, and to a depth of fifteen (15) inches, in the benter, sloping to five (5) inches at the sides; and the sidewalks graveled to a width of eight (8) feet and lour (4) inches, and to a depth of eight (8) feet and lour pood river or creek gravel. good river or creek gravel.

All work to be done to the entire satisfaction of the City Civil Engineer.

The Common Council and Board of Alderment reserve the right to reject any and an proposals for the above work. Price of bid must be written out in full and no crasures made. S. H. SHE RER, City Civil Sagineer.

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